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## LATE NEWS

### TO TESTIFY IN COURT

Washington.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower appeared in federal court today to testify in defense of former Congressman Andrew J. May who is on trial on charges of war fraud.

### TO RETAIN ORDINANCE UNITS

Washington.—The Army is planning to retain 29 ordinance plants and 13 chemical plants in stand-by condition for use in event of emergency, the House appropriations committee reported today.

The "stand-by" list under consideration includes three Indiana ordinance plants—the Indiana arsenal at Charlestown, Kingsbury ordinance plant at LaPorte and Wabash river ordinance works at Newport—and the Vigo chemical plant at Terre Haute.

### NEW SPELLING CHAMP

Washington.—Fourteen-year-old Mattie Lou Pollard, an eighth grade pupil in a one-room schoolhouse near Thomaston, Ga., won the national spelling championship today by rattling off "chlorophyll" and "maggoty."

Mattie Lou emerged the winner over 34 other boys and girls, all under 16, who won regional titles in the annual spelling bee sponsored by the Scripps-Howard and other newspapers.

### HEADS TOWARD OZARKS.

St. Louis.—An Indiana preacher and his cow rattled through the Ozark region today, their chartered bus car proclaiming "milk served at all hours," en route to a mission in "the country God forgot."

The Rev. Lawrence Layman, 32, Fort Wayne, Ind., said on a brief stop here that he had milked the gift cow, "Fidelitz," twice since they left Fort Wayne yesterday.

### PROGRESS IN COAL TALKS.

Washington.—Southern coal producers reported today they are "making progress" in negotiating a new contract with the United Mine Workers (AFL).

L. E. Tierney, chairman of the joint operator-miner wage conference, told reporters discussions were continuing on the operators' ideas for a new contract.

Tierney did not give any details but he said the union had not yet made any demands. He said that "we are making progress." The negotiations were recessed for the Memorial Day week end until 10:30 a. m., June 3.

### FINDS TRACE OF POISON.

Chicago.—Dr. William D. McNally, coroner's toxicologist, said today he believed the death of Julius (Dolly) Weisberg, convicted murderer, was caused by strychnine poisoning.

Weisberg died in the Cook county death cell May 20, just 60 hours before he was to have been electrocuted for killing a man in a barroom brawl. He had been listed officially as the victim of a heart attack.

Today Coroner A. L. Brody said his toxicologists and pathologists had found 0.31 grains of strychnine sulphate in Weisberg's stomach, 0.055 grains in his liver and traces in the kidney and brain.

### WALLACE'S PREDICTION

Denver.—Henry A. Wallace today predicted the Republican party will destroy itself within the next 30 or 40 years.

The former vice president told an overflow crowd of some 1,500 University of Denver students what "Republicans simply cannot be trusted with national affairs."

"The chaos created by a Republican Congress will destroy the party and will make depression inevitable," he asserted.

### GAR VET, 105

Aurora, Ill.—The winter-like weather besetting northern Illinois will break a long record of Memorial Day outings for Illinois' oldest civil war veterans, his family announced today.

For the first time in 10 years, Daniel Dedge, 105, last survivor of Aurora GAR Post No. 20 will not ride in the Memorial Day parade. His daughter, Miss Mabel, said the weather was not fit for him to be out in.

## Interests Of American Farmers Given A Slap

### Agricultural Appropriations Committee Proposes To Weaken the Farmer—Operated Conservation Program This Year and To Bury It Next Year—Production and Subsistence Loans Will Be Reduced, Which Is Not Consistent—Secretary Protests Slash In Funds.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson in reporting on the USDA Appropriation Bill has made the following interesting comments:

Washington, May 23, 1947. The Department of Agriculture Appropriation bill reported out today by the House Appropriations Committee directs a sharp cut at the interests of the American farm family and the general welfare. The greatest harm is done through attacks on the conservation program, the price support program, and assistance to veterans and small farmers. While I appreciate the need for economy, the Department already had reduced its personnel and budget below prewar levels. The number of full-time employees in March of this year was more than 10,000 below March 1940. The Department of Agriculture is now operating on a budget nearly 375 million dollars smaller than in 1940. The cuts now made by the House Appropriations Committee represent an additional reduction nearly 37 percent below the amount available this year.

If the Congress followed the recommendations of the committee it would in effect be saying to farmers: "The policy legislation on the books means nothing; you have to fight for your rights every time an appropriation bill comes up." The committee action nullifies or drastically restricts the effect of several national farm policies which Congress has adopted and to which both major political parties have pledged continuing support.

This is raised a fundamental issue which the farmers and the people of this country recognize as being out of keeping with the times in which we live and the situation in which the problems of our agriculture involve world-wide considerations.

Because farmers are now, in the words of the Committee, "self-reliant," the Committee proposes to weaken the farmer-operated conservation program. It still believes and bury it next year. Debate and voting records on the Department's 1947 appropriation bill, when it was before the House on March 8, 1946, indicated clearly that Congress committed itself to a 300 million dollar agricultural conservation program for the current calendar year. The committee action would cut that about in half.

This is the first time it has ever come to my notice that a Committee of Congress has recommended to the Congress a violation of its own contract. The Department was authorized to set up the 1947 ACP program on a 300 million dollar basis. Representatives of the Department, through farmer-elected committeemen all over the nation carried that assurance to the farmers. I still believe the Congress will not repudiate its promise and repudiate the actions it directed the Department to take. I intend to urge the Congress as strongly as I can to restore this item to 300 million dollars.

The committee action would also cut administrative expenses to an extent that would make the program ineffective and would have the Congress commit itself against continuing the program next year. Because of wartime damage to the soil, we should re-emphasize, not reduce, the effectiveness of the conservation program. We in the Department cannot favor a death warrant for the

farmer-committee system of administering agricultural programs. This is the same farmer-committee system which served the nation in combatting depression, which turned the tide against soil destruction and which geared farm production to the requirements of war and the reestablishment of peace. These farmer-elected committees, which have their authorization in the Agricultural Conservation Program, carry a great many responsibilities including vital duties in price support operations. They represent one of agriculture's greatest assets.

I am equally concerned over the practical effect of the bill's provision depriving agriculture of the use of Section 32 money which is to nullify both mandatory and permissive price supports on perishable commodities such as fruits, vegetables, milk, poultry and potatoes. Section 32 money has always been the sole source of funds for price supports on most perishables. It is the sole source of funds used to distribute government-owned perishables to public institutions and school lunch programs.

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### Stassen, Wallace Are In Accord

When Henry Wallace returned from his trip to Europe he recommended that America contribute 15 billion dollars a year for ten years to the reconstruction of Europe. The idea was panned by the reactionaries in both parties.

Now Harold Stassen who also has just returned from Russia and Europe comes up with the same idea. He suggests that we contribute a tithe of our national income to the reconstruction of Europe.

At the present rate of national income that would amount to almost the identical sum recommended by Wallace. It is good to see the liberal leader in the Republican Party agreeing with the liberal leader in the Democratic Party on this important issue. If the liberals of all parties could just forget about partisan politics they might get together on a program which would bring peace and prosperity to the whole world.

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### Lest We Forget

MEMORIAL DAY  
By Jessie H. L. Thomas

The flag is draped, the bugles blow. The portly speaker's voice is low. But rises with dramatic speed—"Our hearts today with sorrow bleed For this young lad who gave his life."

So nobly in the recent strife! He fell upon a foreign sod, Unknown his name, to all but God. Today we are assembled here To heap our thanks upon his bier. What did he die for? Liberty, And justice, and democracy!"

(A raven croaks from a nearby tree, "Don't forget Farben-Industrie! And National Oil, and the Chemical trust, And Steel and Munitions—war or bust!")

Then an admiral in his gold Intones, "My friends, in me behold The bearer of a warning dread—Another war is almost here! Why talk of peace? The only way is—arm to the teeth! Begin today!"

(The bird remarks, "The same old stuff! You guys just never get enough! You try that after every war—That bloody beat we've heard before!")

But a mother fondles her small son's hair, And thinks, "Perhaps it's your daddy there Beneath the flag. In Italy He died, and never came back to me."

Next thing they'll want to take you, too. And tell you what to think and do. Then the Big Shots will start another war.—And I just can't stand it any more!"

The bright flag ripples, fold on fold, As a soldier's honor is extolled. But the boy over whom the words are said Is just as dead . . . is just as dead.

### Shoe On the Other Foot

The shoe, apparently, is on the other foot. State Senator Clyde R. Black, secretary of the State Flood Control and Water Resources Commission, self-nominated Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor and one of the chief "deplorables" when the recent legislature adopted a resolution condemning the use of Federal aid, has been spending much of his time in Washington asking for a hand-out. And it is to be presumed that his trip to the nation's capitol is being financed by state funds.

Senator Black, one of those Republican stalwarts who wants Indiana to be self-supporting, is asking for \$1,500,000 in Federal funds for flood control projects in Indiana.

Such a grant might prove a double-purpose aid to Senator Black. It would give the state what he believes is a necessary improvement and, at the same time, would make his administration of the flood control commission look a little better, since it is to be admitted that there has been more flood control talk than action since he, and his Republican fellow-members of the General Assembly created his \$6,000-a-year job.

Again let us repeat the Republican policy regarding Federal aid: "We don't want it unless we can get it."

## PARTY LINES DRAWN FOR '48

Republican Strategy Is Revealed By GOP Chairman Carroll Reece

C. L. ARRINGTON

In a recent speech delivered to the voters of Rhode Island, Mr. Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National Committee revealed the Republican strategy for 1948. The principal line of attack will be to accuse the Democratic party of being Communisticly controlled. This conclusion is reached by the following line of reasoning, according to Mr. Reece. The Democratic party will have the support of labor, and labor is Communistic and Moscow controlled. Therefore, the Democratic party is Communisticly controlled from Moscow.

Senator Green (D.R.I.) did not like the idea of having Reece attack his party, in his own state, as being Communisticly controlled. Therefore, he secured time on the radio to reply to Reece's charge. On May 21 Senator McGrath (D.R.I.) had the speech read into the Congressional Record. Green said in part, after accusing Reece of having insulted "the intelligence of the whole American electorate."

"The line of argument is essentially, first, that the Republican victory in the election last November was not conclusive; second, that the Democratic party in the next election will have the support of the working people of this nation and; third, that because of this fact the Democratic party is dangerous, Communistic, Moscow-dominated, and a threat to our American way of life in the future—as Mr. Reece puts it for the next hundred years."

"I agree with the Republicans when they predict the Democratic party will have the support of labor. It will have the support not only of organized and unorganized labor but also of America's small-salaried office helpers, America's small farmers, America's small businessmen—of America's little people, her wage earners everywhere. And there are good reasons—reasons to be found in the record of performance of the Democratic Party, and also of the Republican Party—why that support will be given the Democrats."

"But when a political spokesman attempts to sell the nation the idea that the support of labor means Communism, that politician not only casts a slur on the patriotism and loyalty of the wage earners of our country; he delivers a slap in the face of our entire body politic."

After asserting that Mr. Reece could not justify his charges in view of the fact that the Democratic Party had taken steps to rid the federal government of employees who hold the Communistic line, and the program to retain Communism in Europe, Senator Green stated what he thought to be the real difference in the two parties. "The Demo-

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## American Democracy Is At Stake In The South

### GOP LEADERS ARE CONFUSING

Too Many Republicans Set Themselves As Party Spokesmen

The current confusion caused by too many self-appointed Republican leaders setting themselves up as party spokesmen has Indiana voters, looking to the 1948 elections, wandering about in circles.

Talkative Homer Capehart issues almost daily some statement of party policy and immediately Governor Gates denies the Senior Senator has any authority, by virtue of his standing within the GOP, to say anything of particular importance.

Likewise, Republicans in Congress, many of whom were elected on promises of an "across the board" tax reduction by Rep. Knutson, now find the promise impossible to fulfill and deny Knutson was speaking with any degree of party authority.

There is a long list of promises and denials that has piled up since the November election. Wild pledges about budget reduction now are beginning to take on the appearance of jokes; lifting of price controls were to result in a "leveling off" of retail prices and increased production, but the consumer is aware of spiraling prices instead of stabilization; they have failed to come through with anything constructive regarding housing.

The single accomplishment of the bungling Republican leadership is the resolution restricting the Presidential tenure to two terms, carrying the implication that voters of the United States do not have enough common sense to decide for themselves how long they wish to continue a person in public office.

### RECOGNITION TO GOP DEMANDS

Senator Capehart Wants More Recognition Back In Indiana

Demands of Senator Homer E. Capehart and other Republican members of the Congressional delegation that they receive more recognition in Indiana G.O.P. affairs are receiving considerable support from the Republican press in Indiana.

Although it is known that the Republican editors have not been happy about everything since one

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### BUREAU TROUBLE FACES LEADERS

Two Voluminous Tomes Give Regulations Of 41 Agencies

Republican state administration officials who decry bureaucracy on one hand and create them by act of legislature on the other, are smack up against more trouble.

They are having printed two voluminous tomes which are supposed to contain the rules and regulations of 41 boards, bureaus, commissions and departments. That idea was thought up by the 1945 Indiana General Assembly without regard to the well known fact that such rules and regulations in many cases are being frequently revised to meet existing circumstances and that a fixed set of rules is well nigh an impossibility.

The legislature then proceeded to set up two appropriations of \$5,000 each to cover the work. One appropriation already has gone down the hatch and the secretary of state's office has expressed doubt that the remaining \$5,000 will finish the job.

The rule books consist of 2,400 pages with regulations on one division alone covering nearly 600 pages.

After distribution to various state and local agencies, remaining volumes are to be offered to the public, "at cost."

The joker seems to be that nobody knows how much the things are costing—except they are costing too much.

### Lynching Is Vindicated, Justice Murdered and Basic Principles of Americanism Is Slandered By South Carolina Justice—Verdict Indicates No White Man In State Would Be Punished for Killing a Negro—Recent Demonstration Indicates Need for Federal Anti-Lynching Law.

An all white jury which sat at Greenville S. C. to hear the case of 28 white men indicted for the lynching of a young Negro, Willie Earl, has returned a verdict of not guilty, and all the murderers of Earl are set free and given the green light to carry on with their lynching. The verdict seemed to give assurance that no white man in S. C. would ever be punished for killing a Negro. During the last 99 years hundreds of Negroes have been killed by white men in S. C., but not one of them has been found guilty of murder and executed.

The Declaration of Independence declares that "All men are created equal." This is not taken to mean that all are created with equal physical strength or equal intelligence, but that all have equal rights before the bar of justice. The episode in Greenville, S. C., believes this principle set forth in our Declaration of Independence and shows that the Negroes of the south have no protection of the law against a white mob.

26 of the 28 men had signed statements asserting that they had participated in the lynching of Willie Earl. The law of S. C. provides the death penalty for those who are accessories to the facts before a murder. While only one or two of the mob may have been guilty of actually killing the Negro, it appears that the adherence to the law of the state would have demanded the death penalty for all those proved to have participated in the lynching. The jury seems to have had more respect for their racial hatred than for the law of their state.

The defense attorney seemed to be very happy that Earl had been lynched, and intimated that the mobsters had done a great service to their state by killing the Negro. He compared the lynched man to a mad dog which should be shot down on sight, according to reports.

Earl was taken from prison at the point of shot guns in the hands of the mobsters. He was being held as a suspect in the stabbing of a taxi cab driver. No evidence had been presented to prove that he had anything to do with the stabbing of the white man. Therefore, for all the men who murdered him knew he may have been innocent of the crime. Be that as it may, Willie Earl had, or should have had, a right to be heard in court and dealt with in manner becoming law and justice.

The following editorial lifted from the Chicago Sun May 23 hits the nail on the head.

They made some propaganda for the Russians in Greenville, S. C., Wednesday. The jury which acquitted all 28 defendants in a lynching case, notwithstanding the confessions of the accused, played right into the hands of anybody who wants to magnify the shortcomings of American democracy.

That, of course, is secondary. The cardinal shame of the verdict is what it denotes of the state of public opinion (white) in South Carolina. Despite the sternest injunction from Judge J. Robert Martin Jr., who earned the nation's respect for his courageous conduct of the trial, the jury clearly did take into consideration the race issue that underlay

the case. It was the old story of white supremacy—the story of one law for white men and one for black, the story of mob passion and lynch law excused by their being vented on a member of a particular race.

Despite the result, we suspect that the Greenville trial will make history. It was the first notable case in the South where the state officials and judiciary swung into action vigorously, fearlessly and impartially to bring to justice men who had taken the law into their own hands. Usually the condition of public opinion is such as to divert the official agencies from the discharge of their duty. In Greenville, at least there was a trial, and for the most part a fair one. But the verdict was not fair. The currents of prejudice ran too deep. Though the State of South Carolina cleared itself of complicity with the people of South Carolina, whose mood and outlook conditioned the thinking of the jury, still carry the stain of injustice.

One more demonstration has ratified the need for a federal anti-lynching law. One more disgrace has marked out the long path of public education in democracy and citizenship that stretches ahead.

### Philadelphia In Bid To Democrats

Philadelphia has made its bid for the Democratic National Convention of 1948.

A delegation from Pennsylvania visited Gael Sullivan, executive director of the Democratic National Committee, and told him why the party should hold its great quadrennial gathering in that State's metropolis. The conferees with Mr. Sullivan were Senator Francis J. Myers, Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh, who is also Democratic National Committeeman from Pennsylvania; Democratic City Chairman of Philadelphia Michael J. Bradley and Albert M. Greenfield, chairman of the Tourist and Convention Bureau of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Democratic headquarters was assured by the delegation that the city of "Philadelphia," in its accommodations and inducements offered the "Democrats," would match any that it had held out to the Republican Party for the latter's convention, which will be held there.

One of the arguments set forth in favor of the East was the more advanced development of television broadcasting in that area.

### Hobart's Goin' Fishin'

Mr. Creighton, the Mr. Speaker of the 1945 Indiana House of Representatives, and one of the dozen or so of the "Gatestapo" who are hoping that King Ralph will lend an appreciative ear to their pleadings for the gubernatorial nomination in 1948, plans to take a large group of G.O.P. kingpins on a fishing trip in upper Michigan, early in June.

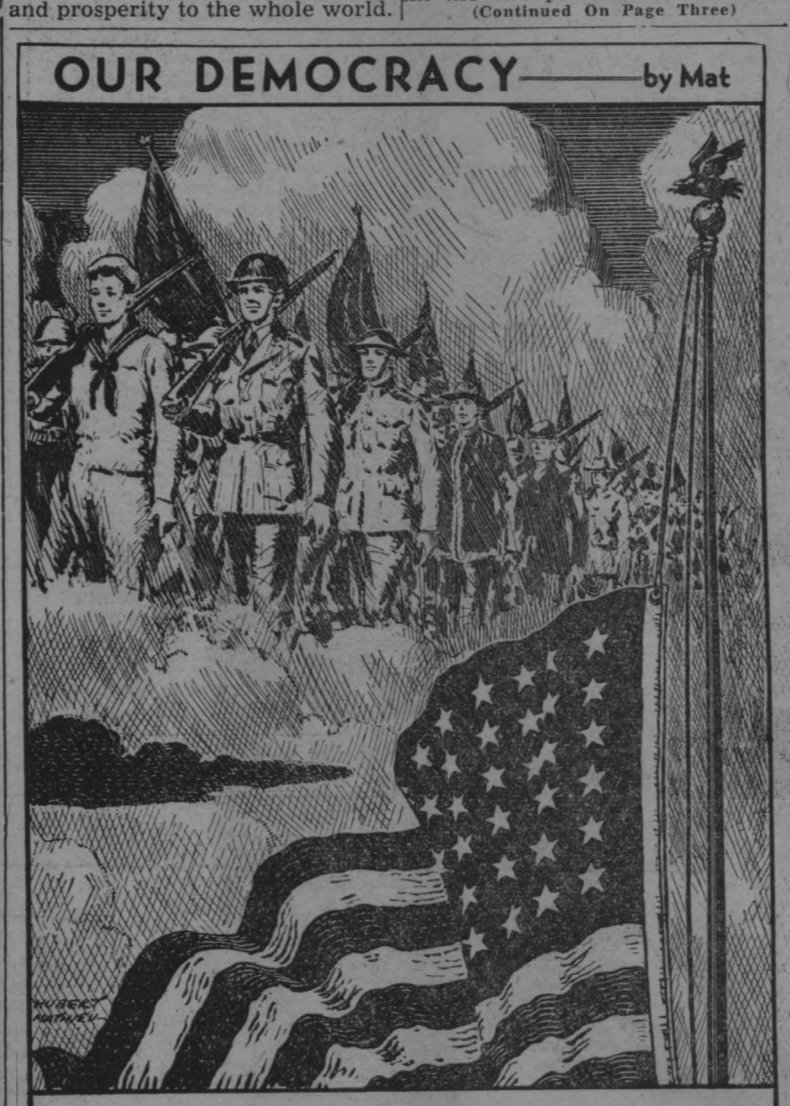
Of course, if the boys get tired of the sport and decide to talk politics, particularly 1948 politics for awhile, that will be perfectly O. K. with Mr. Speaker. In fact, most political observers believe that is exactly what Hobart had in mind when he carefully selected his list of guests.

Things went a little wrong from the start, however. King Ralph already has said he would be "unable to attend."

If that is the case, Hobart may as well call the whole thing off because any decisions reached by any individual or group within the party, regardless of their party loyalty or service, would be null and void unless given the King's nod.

Since the head of the "Gatestapo" has made it known he will not be among the jolly, politically-minded Isaak Walton, it is reported that a depressing air has settled over an otherwise promising expedition.

Most of "the boys" figure it this way. "If it's too hot for the King, it's too hot for me." At present, it appears that marine life in beautiful Lake Gobeble, far to the north in the neighboring state of Michigan, is in little danger of attack from a vicious horde of Hoosier anglers.



**MEMORIAL DAY**  
—when all of us unite to honor our country's heroes, to recount their brave deeds and their sacrifices—in the spirit of solemnly rededicating ourselves to the high ideals of Our Democracy.

## Time to Change Desserts



Now is the time for all good desserts to come to the aid of the hearty ones.

Spring fever days are here, and no matter what you have heard about spring fever, it is often an overloaded stomach rebelling against the continuation of large, heavy, winter meals. Our body needs less fuel in warmer weather. If we fail to recognize this, we get that languid feeling that is called "spring fever." That's all there is to it.

Cut down on your meats and starches. Forget your mince pie, plum pudding, and large helpings of cake. Top off a moderate dinner with some light dessert such as a dish of rennet-custard. Watch spring fever disappear before you know it.

Incidentally, spring desserts may be made in the cool of the morning, placed in the refrigerator, and brought to the dinner table, cold and delicious. Little work, small expense, healthful and yet light. What more could one ask for?

Here's one recipe for such a spring dessert. Try it!

### Banana Rennet-Custards With Marmalade Sauce

2 medium bananas  
2 cups milk (not canned)  
1 package vanilla rennet powder  
Whipped cream  
Orange Marmalade Sauce

Cut one banana in small cubes and divide among 4 or 5 dessert glasses. Warm milk slowly, stirring constantly. Test a drop on inside of wrist frequently. When COMFORTABLY WARM, (110° F.) not hot, remove at once from heat. Add rennet powder to milk and stir quickly, for a few seconds only. Pour at once, while still liquid, into individual dessert glasses. Do not move until set—about 10 minutes. Then chill. Just before serving chilled rennet-custards, top with the other banana (cubed), Whipped Cream and Orange Marmalade Sauce.

Orange Marmalade Sauce: Combine 1/4 cup orange marmalade and 2 tablespoons cold water or cream. Blend well.

## Scotter-Lawn Mowers on Sale

Cicero, Ill. — He gave the world the motor-powered cradle that rocks the little ones into the land of nod with a gentle rolling motion.

He invented the two-season sickle which clips off the weeds in the summer and plows the snow in the winter.

And today, inventor William Rusk displayed a lawn-mower which looks like a scooter — is a scooter — and can be converted into a gadget to push your kid's bike along the street at 15 to 20 miles an hour.

You move sitting down. Rusk had his six-year-old daughter, Laverne, the first baby ever to be lulled to sleep in the above-mentioned rocker, demonstrate the mower. It works that easily. She steered the thing down a dandelion patch, cutting herself a wide path.

Then Rusk pulled out a bolt here and put one in there, added a rubber-tired handle bar to the front, took off the mower, and zippy! a scooter. Daughter Lillian, 11, showed how that one worked. It worked fine.

She wheeled it back to the starting point and the inventor went to work with a trick wrench, he also invented. A couple of turns with that, and onto the back of the bike went the 75-pound motor and off went 11-year-old Lil for another ride.

Necessity, as the fella said, is the mother of invention. Like the electric rocker, Rusk got darned tired of walking the floor nights. Laverne got tired of being walked, too. Came the cradle. The same for the weed-cutter-snow-plow. The lawn mower.

"I thought if you could show the kids they could have a little run while cutting the grass they would cut grass instead of cutting up capers," he said.

Rusk has perfected a new

dandy which may be on the market soon. The La Salle Hotel fire gave him the idea.

This one looks like an end table. But in case of fire, you hit the top of the table and the lid pops open. Inside is a long chain ladder wrapped around a wooden rod. The rungs will support 300 pounds, and the ladder—like Abe Lincoln's story about the man with legs — is long enough to reach the ground.

## Taxes Up In Many States

State lawmakers have passed tax laws which will take an additional \$100,000,000 from taxpayers' pockets this year, a survey showed today.

Despite the possibility of a cut in federal taxes, most states either have increased their taxes or have such legislation pending, the survey showed.

In addition to the \$100,000,000 in new taxes already passed, bills are pending before state legislatures to increase state taxes by almost \$300,000,000.

In only a handful of states will taxes remain the same or drop, the survey showed.

Much of the increase will come from higher cigarette, liquor and gasoline taxes. Some states are considering imposing sales taxes for the first time. Property and income taxes also were hiked.

Among states with the highest increases to date were Oregon and Tennessee.

Oregon's tax schedule, however, depends on passage of a sales tax, which was approved by the legislature but which must be approved by the voters next fall.

It is expected to raise \$24,000,000 in new revenue. If the measure is approved, Oregon's tax increase would total \$28,000,000 annually.

Tennessee's legislature, which adjourned in mid-March, passed

## Frosted Coffee Raisin Cookies



Frosted Coffee Raisin Cookies can be the pride of either the cookie jar or the tea party. A tempting array of flavorings—including brown sugar, coffee, raisins, nuts and cinnamon are blended in just the right proportions in this recipe.

The cookies are as satisfying and nutritious as they are flavorful. Made from enriched flour, they provide valuable amounts of protein and B vitamins as well as energy-giving carbohydrates. They're easy and quick to make, too. The batter is spread in a shallow pan, baked in a moderate oven and cut into small bars. While still warm from the oven the bars are topped with a thin confectioner's sugar icing.

**Frosted Coffee Raisin Cookies**  
1 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour  
1/2 teaspoon baking powder  
1/2 teaspoon soda  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/2 cup shortening  
1 cup brown sugar  
1 egg  
1/2 cup hot coffee  
1/2 cup raisins  
1/2 cup chopped nuts  
Confectioner's sugar icing

Sift together flour, baking powder, soda, salt and cinnamon. Cream together shortening and sugar. Add egg. Mix well. Add coffee gradually. Mix thoroughly. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture. Add raisins and nuts. Spread in shallow 1x16 inch greased pan. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 15 to 20 minutes. While still warm, drizzle with confectioner's sugar icing. Yield: 24 1x3 inch bars.

## LITTLE MOMENTS IN BIG LIVES



PHILLIPS CARLIN, EASTERN PROGRAM DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. PLAYED "ONE OF CAT" IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 109TH ST AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

new taxes which will increase the annual tax bill by an estimated \$25,000,000, compared with a total tax intake of \$68,798,000 in the last fiscal year.

Other states which have raised taxes, and the estimated amount of increase, included: New Jersey, \$4,000,000; North Carolina, \$3,500,000; Indiana, \$9,000,000; Arkansas, \$5,250,000; Arizona, \$7,500,000; Montana, \$1,500,000; and Nevada, \$1,500,000.

Nevada increased taxes on marriage licenses, divorces and gambling.

California had the biggest increase pending. No tax bills had been enacted, but a highway tax bill was passed by the Senate providing for \$86,000,000 a year in new taxes, including a two-cent increase on gasoline per gallon.

New York's legislature voted, on a contingent basis, a 20 per cent increase in state income taxes and a one-cent additional tax per package of cigarettes. This would increase the tax bill \$41,500,000 annually, but it will not become effective unless voters approve a \$400,000,000 veterans bonus in November.

Other states with proposed increases included: Connecticut, \$32,500,000; Maine, \$14,200,000; Massachusetts, \$50,000,000; Alabama, \$2,025,000; Minnesota, \$17,250,000; and Nebraska, \$17,500,000.

No estimates of the money involved were available for many states with increases pending.

### Surgery By Remote Control

Boston—The crew of the Norwegian whaling vessel Kaia Knudsen set the fractured leg of their boatswain's mate while radioed instructions were given to them by Brighton Marine Hospital doctors 370 miles away.

## HINTS ON HEALTH

IND. STATE MEDICAL ASSN.  
Bureau of Publicity  
INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

### CAUSES OF "STROKE"

WHEN we say that a person has suffered a "stroke," it usually means a hemorrhage into the brain or a clot in one of the blood vessels supplying the brain.

The background for the development of either a hemorrhage or a clot is usually high blood pressure and hardening of the arteries in a person more than 40 years old. Hemorrhage is much more common in men, and some families seem to acquire hardened arteries or high blood pressure earlier in life than others.

As a rule, the hemorrhage comes on suddenly and produces what is sometimes called an apoplectic stroke. When the condition comes from a clot or thrombosis in an artery, the symptoms usually tend to come on more slowly.

There is likely to be sudden and complete unconsciousness, and very often the breathing becomes changed and noisy. All, or part, of one side of the body is likely to be paralyzed, at least at first. This is because the portion of the brain which sends messages which make the muscles move is particularly likely to be involved.

Recovery from a stroke often begins soon after the stroke itself. Not much can be done to hasten the recovery, but people do recover from what looks like a serious stroke. Good nursing is important. Sometimes a little can be done for paralysis by massage. However, the cause of paralysis is not in the muscles themselves, but in the brain, so too much relief should not be expected.

## All Is Charming

Chicago — A north side landlady and her tenants were being perfectly charming to one another today—by court injunction.

Circuit Judge Robert J. Dunne issued an injunction instructing Mrs. Mary Gansberg and her tenants, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Lauer to be "socially inclined in a neighborly way."

The injunction also told Mrs. Gansberg that:

1. That Lauers may use the front door between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.
2. She must install a bell so they can warn her of their approach.

The Lauers were instructed that:

1. They may have company only three nights a week.
2. Mothers-in-law are family—no company.

Father's Day Is Coming Up

Chicago — With Father's Day coming up shortly, the boss said to scratch around and see how the old man is faring these days.

He's not faring so well. In fact, he's doing pretty awful. Dad may lord it over the poor slaves at the office, but at home he's meek as a mouse. A little mouse, at that.

Authority for this shocking state of affairs is Dr. Lester A. Kirkendall, a combination sociologist-psychologist who heads an outfit called the Association for Family Living.

"It's not like the old days," he said, "when Dad was master of all he surveyed — at home and abroad. Now, he's just the guy who brings home the check, signs it over and hides behind his paper."

Father's loss of power and face has been so gradual across the years he didn't know he was slipping.

The sociologist blames the break-neck motor age, plus the fact that much of the country has moved to the city. Dad has lost his grip out of the broad acres of the farm, too, but to a somewhat lesser degree.

In this mechanical age, Kirkendall said, father and son and father and daughter have little excuse to get together. In the old days the farmer took the boy into the field and plowed the good earth alongside him all day. Today, the hired man bumps over the corn rows on a tractor, and the boss supervises or goes to town for more baling wire.

The kid's off chasing butterflies, missing the close association his father had with grandad.

If that sounds bad, listen to what's going on in the city.

A typical day: The father leaves the house before the family is stirring. He calls the little woman maybe once during the day, but the kids are at school. He eats lunch downtown with the boys and comes dragging home

just in time for supper. The family eats and the children are shoofed off up to the loft to bed. Maybe he sees the youngsters a couple of hours on Sunday.

But, Dr. Kirkendall pointed out, it isn't like the good old days when you made your own fun and Dad was in on everything — the ringleader.

Today, he's lucky if he's called upon to slice the Sunday roast.

## Toe Wiggling Is Relief To Feet

Chicago, Ill. — The National Foot Health Council today advocated shoes-off toe-wiggling as relief for tired feet.

Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, chairman of the council at Rockland, Mass., got all worked up over a United Press story revealing the unhappy plight of the foot-weary dentist who works standing up.

So the doctor mailed in his idea of the 10 basic rules necessary for the strain on a man's underpinnings. His theory is that if dentists pay as much attention to their own feet as they ought to they can give their undivided attention to the business of painless tooth-yanking.

Dr. Lelyveld's rules are: Wash the feet often and dry between the toes — all 10. Change the socks often. Trim the toe-nails from north to south and not shorter than the flesh. Wear all leather shoes and see that they fit. Keep the feet dry. Straight up and walk right. And wiggle the toes.

He didn't elaborate on the wiggling. But Dr. George C. Custer of Chicago did. At length.

"You've got to remember," Custer said, "that there are muscles in the feet the same as there are in the arm or leg. And if they don't get exercise, they get stiff and lame. And they hurt."

It may be a man's world, but women have it all over men when it comes to having foot trouble.

The reason, Custer said, is obvious. The ladies crowd a number nine foot into a size seven shoe — too narrow at that. Two pointed, and the heels too high. No wonder some women walk like they have a board down their back.

That's the doctor talking. But about the toe-wiggling. There are all sorts of exercises. Like hanging the toes over a golf ball or a broom handle and wiggling them.

### GOLDEN GATE BUSY

San Francisco — Ships carried \$40,352,488 worth of American goods out under the Golden Gate bridge in the first month of 1947.

A U. S. Department of Commerce report shows. The biggest customer was the Philippine republic, which took \$6,189,606 worth, with China second and the United Kingdom third.

The heart of the heavy hydrogen atom is called a deuteron.

## Liquor Sales In Big Slump

Indianapolis, Ind. — A statewide slump in liquor sales in Indiana may force some 700 Hoosier retailers out of business within the next few months and may lose the state millions of dollars in tax revenue.

A United Press survey of the liquor business revealed retail sales dropped 40 to 60 per cent in the last eight weeks and wholesale trade was off 48 per cent.

The Indiana Alcoholic Beverage Commission said tax stamp sales dropped 38 per cent in March and were continuing downward.

The drop in excise tax receipts appeared to be threatening growth of a "post-war fund" which the 1945 legislature created for state institutional improvements by earmarking beverage tax increases.

There was general agreement the recession in the liquor business was due to an "involuntary buyer's strike" brought about by high prices and a lack of ready cash.

Charles Johnson, director of the Indiana Retail Alcoholic Beverage Association said liquor sales in the state "are dropping badly."

"On an average," he said, "business is off 40 per cent. This is good liquor weather but retail sales do not show it. It will be tougher as we go into the summer months."

Johnson said there was no doubt that "with high prices for food and necessities, people just haven't the money to buy liquor."

A check of some of the larger retailers in Indianapolis revealed many were discharging clerks. One large downtown retailer said he fired five clerks last week.

"I used to do an average business of \$3,000 a week," he said. "It's dropped to \$1,400 and is still going down."

A spokesman for the industry said that of the 6,200 liquor retailers in the state, "between 500 and 700 of them may be out of business in the next few months."

Dr. E. E. Diefendorf, chairman of the ABC, said the continuing drop in liquor sales "is alarming."

"If it continues," he said, "we'll have to cut our office staff and our enforcement personnel."

George F. Fite, director of the Indiana Wholesale Liquor Dealers

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Association said the average person could not afford to buy liquor because "it takes 10 per cent of his weekly salary to buy a fifth (four-fifth of a quart)."

Fate said present high prices could be decreased considerably if the federal government would cut its liquor tax from nine to six dollars a gallon and the state tax would drop from two to one dollar.

"Few people realize," Fate said, "that a good portion of the price they pay for liquor goes for taxes. Yet the distiller, the wholesaler and the retailer are not making any more than their normal percentage of profit."

Don V. Wisenberg, chief auditor of the ABC, said "there never has been a drop like this before."

Wisenberg said the downward trend became evident after the Christmas holidays. In January, liquor tax stamp sales dropped four per cent as compared to January, 1946. In February the drop was 20 per cent and last month it was 38 per cent. Daily sales indicated April might show a greater decline than March.

A breakdown of last month's tax stamp sales showed that liquor revenue dropped 49 per cent and wine revenue 85 per cent. But beer revenue increased 14 per cent.

Wisenberg said this was a definite indication "they can't afford high priced liquor so they are buying lower priced beer."

As further proof, Wisenberg said tax stamp sales for fifths of liquor declined considerably but that there was a slight flurry in the demand for stamps used on half-pint bottles.

Ross Freeman, state budget director, said many future projects, educational and benevolent organizations depend upon liquor tax funds for their existence.

"It's too early to worry," he said. "There's an evident in-

crease in the sale of beer and perhaps that will make up for the liquor slump."

However, Wisenberg pointed out that the state's general fund already was feeling the effects of the recession.

In the first three months of this year, the general fund received 20 percent less in ABC funds than in the same period last year.

In March 1946, Wisenberg turned over to the general fund \$567,317. Last month the contribution was \$361,750 or a drop of approximately 37 per cent.

## Calling Card Has Many Titles

Shanghai — Wang Ching-Kang, which in English means "custodian of yellow gold," called on Mayor K. C. Wu today. The mayor was out, so Wang left his visiting card.

The card bore the title "World leader and concurrently commander-in-chief of world's land, sea and air forces. God, I am the flag of all nations, flags of all armed forces in the world, the national flag, party flag and the school flag of Whangpao Military Academy; inventor of rains, communications and electric lights in pre-life, graduate of the infantry course at the 15th commencement of the Central Military Academy."

Also printed on the card was "Introduced by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, Madame Sun, President Roosevelt, President Ling Sen and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek."

MELLOW WITH AGE

Boston.—Two of Boston's public schools are well into the fourth century of their existence. The Boston Latin School was founded in 1635 and the Roxbury Latin School in 1645.

## 'Train of Tomorrow' Takes the Rails



A "TRAIN OF TOMORROW" that is packed full of mechanical marvels, new-as-tomorrow interior decoration and many postwar features for the comfort and safety of passengers, has just been launched by General Motors, its designer, for a six-month exhibition tour of the country. Powered by a GM Electro-Motive Diesel locomotive, the cars are of an entirely new design, permitting an Astra Dome atop each (see above) for unrivaled view of landscape, and a depressed car floor beneath, resulting in four floor levels in every car. (Below) Among the first to enjoy a meal in the luxurious Astra Dome-Diner were Alice Faye and Phil Harris of movie and radio fame.

By S. M. IGER

## PEE WEB





# From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

## Want to Run a "Collective" Farm?

Was reading the other day about the "collective" farms they have in certain countries. It seems the folks who run them have plenty of help... good hours... and the best equipment.

Sounds pretty nice—till you learn that the "farmer" doesn't own his land, or even farm it, in our sense. He takes orders from the state; produces whatever they want him to produce, at prices they set. Even his off-hours are spent according to state regulations.

No, that would never go here.

We're willing to work hard, but we like to farm the land our own way, put our own value on the crops, and relax as we like—only with a temperate, companionable glass of beer.

From where I sit, collective farming may produce results. But the American way—freedom to work and relax as we see fit—is what makes this country a great place to live. So let's not change it!

Joe Marsh

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## PARTY

(Continued From Page One)

cratic Party, founded by Thomas Jefferson continues to seek primarily the welfare and prosperity of all the people as distinguished from certain classes. The Republican Party on the contrary is united in the common belief that the Government should favor certain classes, set apart either by wealth, or social position, or big business, from the masses of the common people. It believes in giving special privileges to those privileged classes, and tries to persuade their fellow citizens, the underprivileged especially, that whatever prosperity accrues to their betters will somehow seep down and be shared by their inferiors, the common people.

The Rhode Island Senator proceeded and accused the Republican Party of trying to undermine American democracy. "The Republican program is open sabotage of American democracy. Sitting in the Senate I have seen a Republican-dominated Congress move toward that goal. All of us have seen it force upon the country a dangerous inflation of prices. That inflation has swollen corporate profits and threatened the standard of living of millions of American families. We have seen this Congress, under Republican domination, plan to break rent control as it broke price control. This means a further retreat from the fighting standard of the American workman and war veteran and their families. We have seen this Republican Congress cripple every agency of Government which functions to protect the underprivileged and those who have little to live on, from exploitation by those who have much. And while it has acted in favor of the big corporations we have seen the Republican Congress move to deprive American labor of its wage security and its right of collective bargaining."

The Democratic Senator accused the Republicans of advocating a negative program, and said: "Until the Republican Party can and will adopt a positive program for America—something it has lacked for a half a century—this will continue to be so. And the Nation and its people will continue to pay the price of doing nothing. Government so long as these men and their party remain in power. Today that cost comes high, but what we have paid to date in terms of social and economic set-backs is only the beginning."

He concluded, "The time to stop this corrupt process is now. The date for beginning our fight for a Democratic victory at the next election is today. Day by day and hour by hour, it becomes a fight more worth the making—not for ourselves, not for our party, but for America."

## AUDITOR

(Continued From Page One)

In fact that they had "resigned" their state jobs—an obvious subterfuge—and the explanation of Governor Gates when they returned to their old jobs that they must refund their legislative pay, has no bearing on the matter. The multiple job-holding regardless of remuneration, is a Constitutional violation.

One of the five job-holders, Glenn Slenker, public counselor of the State Public Service Commission, resigned as a legislator before returning to his job.

It is up to the others, with one exception, to resign, either their legislative posts or their state positions.

Clyde R. Black, secretary of the Flood Control and Water Resources Commission and a member of the Senate, can not legally serve in that capacity since he was a member of the legislature which created the commission.

## GOP

(Continued From Page One)

of their colleagues, former Senator Raymond Willis was "dumped" by the Gates machine in the state convention last summer when he sought renomination, the recent trend of events has brought open revolt from several quarters.

An example is a recent editorial in the Richmond Palladium Item, which stated, in part: "Senator Homer E. Capehart has decided that Indiana's delegation in the Congress is entitled to greater recognition in the Republican state organization."

"This is the equivalent of saying that he and at least some others of the Indiana delegation are dissatisfied with the leadership of Governor Ralph Gates. It is admitted generally in political circles that the Governor controls the party."

"There is a point to Senator Capehart's contention that Indiana members of the Congress should have greater recognition in the state organization. The two Senators and nine Representatives are in the Congress because the rank and file of Republicans elected them."

"They have done their share of the work in bringing success to the Republican ticket. Governor Gates certainly cannot take the entire credit for his party's victory in Indiana."

## Legal Notice

TO COAL DEALERS

Specifications may be had at the Superintendent's Office, 226 High School Building, Muncie, Indiana, for furnishing coal to the Muncie School City for the school year 1947-48. Bids and information are due in the Superintendent's Office by 9:00 o'clock, June 16th, 1947.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES  
William T. Hammond, President  
Shirley E. Shroyer, Secretary  
John C. Banta, Treasurer  
Roscoe D. Shaffer, Supt.  
May 24, 1947  
(P.D.)

## INTERESTS

(Continued From Page One)

grams, and Shroyer commodities to industrial uses. Section 32 monies are used to prevent any avoidable waste of commodities acquired by the Department in carrying out price support policies ordered by the Congress. This means that even if other monies were available to support prices of commodities ordinarily supported with Section 32 funds, the government would have no means of preventing waste of perishables it acquired and would thereby face a practical block in its price support work.

In citing this as a period of short production and unusually high prices in which there is no need for Section 32 funds, the committee overlooks the problem we have been having with potatoes, with dried milk and with some fresh vegetables. It overlooks the real possibility of early difficulties with citrus fruit. If raisin producers, for example, should encounter a surplus problem in 1948, the only way they could get help would be through Section 32 funds.

The cotton growers will not overlook the fact that the Section 32 funds that made it possible to clear the decks of government-owned cotton. The export subsidies for cotton from Section 32 funds have totaled more than 111 million dollars in addition to nearly 40 million dollars in export subsidies paid out of CCC funds. But to offset this cost, the government made a profit of more than 190 million dollars on cotton. And what is more important, growers do not now have to fear the price-depressing effects of a surplus hanging over the market. The cotton export program really did a job and is one example of the effectiveness of the use of Section 32 funds.

The Department has a good record of turning back Section 32 funds not required for current operations. The total turned back is \$280,000,000. I therefore see no reason for the Committee to make the determination that the funds should not be available simply because they might not all be needed.

The Committee's action on the Farmers Home Administration severs any hope that many veterans had, or that many tenant families had, of becoming farm owners in the year ahead. It strikes out farm tenancy loans and cities inflated land values as the reason despite the fact that land purchased by borrowers under this program averages only \$3 per farm more than a year ago. All these loans are made on the basis of long-time earning capacity of the land. In the light of the repayment record on these loans we regard it as a false economy to wipe out these self-liquidating loans.

The bill also reduces by one-third our estimate of 90 million dollars for production and subsistence loans on the grounds that plenty of bank credit is available. No production and subsistence loans are made to farmers who can obtain suitable credit from banks or other proper sources. This is not a controversy between the bill as it is are the many small farmers who still have low incomes while agriculture generally is prospering. The loans to them are largely self-liquidating.

The bill cuts the school lunch funds down from the 75 million dollars originally authorized this year to 45 million, despite the recent action of Congress in providing in the second deficiency bill funds to go beyond the 75 million appropriation for the current fiscal year. Such a cut is not consistent with the action of the whole Congress.

There are many additional items of doubtful economy but I must protest at once these cuts. This is not a controversy between the committee and the Secretary of Agriculture. Rather it is between the appropriations committee of the House and the often expressed will of the Congress itself. I feel that the Congress will continue its bipartisan support of established farm programs.

## LaGuardia Is Accused By Group

The Property Owners Foundation, whose president is Arthur Binns, issued a statement charging LaGuardia and his Fair Rent Committee of being communistically inclined. The statement termed the formation of the committee as the "opening wedge in a world-wide campaign to destroy our free economy and is being used by the Communist Party as a tool of revolution. The statement further alleged that the founding of the committee by LaGuardia and Henry Wallace was "conclusive proof that perpetuation of rent control has become the principal objective of radicals, and Communists in this country."

It is reported that LaGuardia has filed suit against the Foundation and its president for \$100,000. LaGuardia alleged that the published statement by the Foundation had characterized him as a Communist who "believes in the overthrow by force and violence, of the Government of the United States." And that by advocating rent control he was espousing and supporting Communist doctrines.

Some observers note that we seem to have reached a stage wherein everyone who opposes exploitation and graft by monopolists is dubbed a Communist.

## To Elect School Board Member Soon

On June 2, the common council of the City of Muncie will either re-elect Ora T. Shroyer or elect some other individual to serve on the school board for the next three years.

There seems to be an unusual amount of interest in this coming election, especially among the various women's organizations. They are insisting that a woman be represented on the board of education, preferably a woman who is now or has been a patron of Muncie schools and who is qualified. On the other hand, Ora T. Shroyer, member whose term is expiring, has a number of influential friends, who feel that he has made an exemplarily record as secretary of the board and should be given another term.

## MAYOR MAHER STEPS DOWN

Alden, Kan.—His Honor, the Mayor, is just Mr. Maher now. Mayor Maher, who held the job in this small Kansas town for 28 years has retired from office.

## Travel Fares Face Increase

Washington, D. C. — Interstate travelers in the northeastern United States are in for increases of 13.63 per cent in railroad coach fares and 6.06 per cent in Pullman fares.

Sixty railroads have received authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission to boost coach fares from 2.2 to 2.5 cents a mile and Pullman fares from 3.3 to 3.5 cents. The ICC called the increase "moderate" and said the carriers are "justly" entitled to it in light of higher labor costs and other operating expenses.

The new fares apply generally in the northeastern area bounded by the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers. In Illinois, Michigan, New York and Ohio, they apply to travel within the state as well as travel from one state to another.

The railroads are permitted to make the new fares effective on five days' notice to the commission. The increases are expected to add \$47,000,000 to annual passenger revenues.

The following related increases also were allowed:

1. Daily round-trip fares upped proportionately.

## Traffic Toll Will Be Heavy

Traffic accidents over the Memorial Day weekend in Illinois and Indiana will take a toll of 26 lives and 1000 serious injuries, Charles M. Hayes, president of the Chicago Motor club, prophesies.

This estimate is based on the accident experience of the past 10 years with adjustments for the greatest motor travel in all history. A partially offsetting factor is the lower incidence of traffic fatalities compared to 1946.

"State and local police everywhere are taking emergency steps at considerable personal sacrifice to expedite the unprecedented flow of traffic this holiday weekend. If motorists and pedestrians will cooperate with the police by observing common sense rules of safe traffic conduct, anticipated fatalities can be drastically reduced," Mr. Hayes pointed out.

The club executive recommends the following three-point program to motorists:

(1) For safety and traveling convenience, check the mechanical condition of the car before starting trip. Pay particular attention to the condition of the tires and brakes.

(2) Reduce speeds, especially when pedestrians may be encountered, and increase margins of safety. In passing, avoid use of alcohol immediately prior to or during driving.

(3) If faced with a long drive at night, use special care to compensate for the special hazards and limitations of daylight "vision." Two-thirds of all fatal traffic accidents occur after dark.

Traffic experts stress that local traffic can alleviate highway congestion and accidents materially if when possible during the rush hours Thursday night and Friday morning, and Sunday afternoon and evening, it will avoid congested states occur after dark.

The Chicago Motor club's travel bureau reports that hotels and resorts are sold out solidly within driving radius Memorial Day of northern Illinois and Indiana. Motor travel throughout this year is estimated 15 per cent greater than in any previous year on record. In Illinois and Indiana 1.5 million vehicles are expected to take to the open road this Memorial Day weekend.

## Inn Where Abe Slept To Be Elks Home

Carmi, Ill. — Old-timers around Carmi have eagerly accepted the news that a 119-year-old inn here, where Abraham Lincoln once spent the night, will be torn down and the site used to erect a \$100,000 Elks home.

Many citizens of Carmi have pushed a plan to turn the old inn, which dates back to 1928, into a city museum. Now that other plans have been announced, they just say they realize that the property, located in the center of the business district, is too valuable for such use.

The old two-story brick building, known as the Ratcliff Inn during most of the 19th century, has been an office building for the past 50 years. But it's still pointed out to visitors as the place where Abraham Lincoln slept one night in October, 1841, when he attended a Whig rally here and spoke in behalf of William Henry Harrison, then running for president.

The old place embodies all the history and tradition of the Southern Illinois town of 4,000. The old

residents hate to see it go. But as one of them put it: "Who around here has \$18,000 to spend on making it a museum?"

## Rename Streets In Honor of War Dead

Appleton, Minn. — This town made certain today that the names of its World War II dead will never be forgotten.

Thirty sons from Appleton (pop. 2,000) died on battlefields around the world. Today the town's 30 streets and avenues were renamed in their honor. Citizens watched with lumps in their throats as workmen began placing the new signs along the streets.

The main street that runs through the business section — Mill street — became Private Hugh Miles street. Miles, like most of the boys who didn't come back, was an infantryman. He died in the Pacific.

Riverside avenue was changed to Werring avenue. That was for Leigh Werring and his brother, Bert. Leigh, an infantry captain, was killed in the Pacific. Bert, an infantry sergeant, was killed in Italy.

Out on old "Broadway avenue" they put a sign marked "Captain Ole Veum avenue." The young Swede was killed in a plane crash after flying his missions over Europe.

Most of the dead served in company "M" of (Red Bull) division. Some were killed in the North African invasion. Others died in the bloody Italian campaign—at Cassino, Anzio and Salerno.

Bob Miller, an Appleton dentist, commanded a battalion in the 34th division. When he came back, the town elected him mayor. Renaming the streets was his idea.

## Many Babies Aid Woman's Health

Chicago — A country doctor said today that a woman can have as many children as she wants without injuring her health.

As a matter of fact, he said, having babies is a healthy occupation.

Dr. Ernest E. Davis, in saying so, knew full well he was sticking out his professional neck in a speech before the 107th annual meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society.

"I can't speak for all doctors, of course," Davis said. "But at least that has been my experience. I can name at least nine women who have borne 12 or more children and are exceedingly well. I have never in all my years of practice known a case of serious illness due to bearing several children."

Davis came to the meeting from Avon, Ill., (pop. 800).

He was taking sharp issue with a doctor who wasn't there. Dr. N. J. Eastman of Baltimore recently recommended that women be limited to a maximum of eight children as a means of reducing maternal mortality.

Eastman, Davis said, maintains that a woman should be in perfect health at the time of conception. The Baltimore specialist argued that if that were true we would have a 25 per cent reduction in maternal deaths.

Dr. Davis disagreed. "Good health," he said, "is a fine thing. But the real danger in both maternal and infant mortality comes at the end more than at the start."

The responsibility of this condition rests with the physician delivering the baby. Hope for improvement lies with better obstetrics by the general practitioner, since all infants can't be born in modern hospitals with a specialist in charge."

Heavy babies in the country is best anyway, Dr. Davis said. Country women are a lot more healthy than their city sister, he said.

## End of Sugar Rationing Seen

Chicago, Ill. — The government is laying its plans to end sugar rationing, even though no definite date is in sight, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said today.

Anderson arrived here yesterday to confer with Walter E. Straub regarding a survey of the sugar situation and what would be needed to conclude the rationing program. Straub, director of a Chicago food processing firm, is the former director of the Food Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration.

Since the founding in 1910, more than 13,500,000 persons have had the benefit of Scout training.

## Epic Global Struggle Opens

United States dollars—by the billion—were mobilized today in an epic global struggle which may go far to determine the world's fate in the years to come.

Twin United Press surveys revealed dramatically the scope and nature of the struggle for world leadership now in progress between the United States and Russia under the new foreign policy doctrine of President Truman.

The Truman dictum is to fight world Communism and Russian influence with American dollars—United States economic and financial assistance.

One survey by R. H. Shackford, U.P. diplomatic correspondent, disclosed that the United States has marshalled the huge total of \$27,000,000,000 for spending abroad in multitudinous relief and rehabilitation projects.

The second survey, made by U.P. correspondents all over the world, revealed for the first time the number of active Communist party members in the 46 principal countries. The total showed slightly more than 20,000,000 members, 85 per cent of them in Europe and Russia.

The Communist party members, naturally are the chief allies of the Soviet Union in the ideological conflict spawned as the aftermath of World War II.

Comparison of the two surveys disclosed that the United States now is committed to spend abroad approximately \$1,300,000,000 for each 1,000,000 of Communist party members or at the rate of \$1,300 per Communist party member.

If the Soviet Union's own Communist party membership of 6,000,000 be deducted from the world total the American spending program works out at the rate of nearly \$2,000 per party member.

The American spending program comprises all types of financial assistance, including a number of programs under which repayment of the American funds is theoretically expected. It now totals more than half the total amount spent for U. S. lend-lease during the war.

The vast implications of the dollars-versus-Communists program were setting off continuing repercussions. The state department under the direction of Secretary of State George C. Marshall is conducting an overall survey of the whole American program.

Some estimates have indicated that the department will recommend that the United States pump at least \$5,000,000,000 a year for three or four years into the world's economy in an effort to stabilize it on lines acceptable to western ideology.

Congressional reaction to this global prospect was decidedly mixed. Demands have been raised that the economic union of Europe be insisted upon as a pre-condition of any large American aid program. Another large bloc of congressional sentiment has taken the position that American economic aid abroad should be tapered off.

The possibility of a special congressional session next fall to tackle a unified American foreign economic program has been mentioned by some administration quarters.

Repercussions of the American program are not confined to Washington.

One of the chief issues before the British labor party annual conference meeting at Margate today is the Truman doctrine and its relation to British foreign policy.

The labor party is deeply split over the close orientation of British policy under Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, to the American line.

Labor party critics wish Britain to take a middle-ground position, halfway between the United States and Russia, rather than pursuing a fairly uniformly pro-American, anti-Russian line.

In an effort to appease his critics Bevin has slightly modified his policy. But he has taken a lead in seeking better relations with Poland and has initiated trade talks with Russia which were said to be moving smoothly.

Whether these steps will prove sufficient to mollify the opposition within the labor party probably will be indicated in the Margate debates.

## School Buses Deemed Unsafe

Twenty Delaware County School Buses were condemned as the result of recent inspections made by state police and they were banned from use during the coming school year, according to announcement made Friday.

Trustees of Hamilton, Niles, Washington, Harrison, Center, Monroe and Delaware townships have been informed as to the rulings. The buses in Union, Salem, Mt. Pleasant, Perry and Liberty townships were not condemned, but repairs were ordered in some cases.

The Indiana State Department of Public Instruction requires that buses be of all-steel construction and all seats must face the front of the bus. During the war enforcement of these rules was held in abeyance, although yearly inspections were made by the state police department.

Scarcity of bus bodies and truck chassis makes the replacement situation a real problem. Most of the buses are individually owned by the drivers holding contracts with the townships, though Salem Township owns all of the buses in use there. Some of those in service in Mt. Pleasant Township are individually owned.

## Take Care of Your Garden



—Photo Courtesy Perry-Morse Seed Co.

The time to kill weeds in your garden is before they begin to grow! Hoeing the surface soil in vegetable or flower garden not only destroys sprouting weed seeds; it actually prevents their germination. As soon as the seedlings break through in the garden rows so that they can easily be seen, it is time to begin stirring the soil between rows and as close to the plants as possible without disturbing them.

Either a hand hoe or a wheel hoe is an excellent tool. If it rains a few days after the first cultivation, stir the surface soil again as soon as it is dry enough, but do not wait longer than a week before cultivating a second time, or rain or no rain, unless the ground is too wet to work.

Weeds within the row will probably have to be removed by hand while the plants are small. Some gardeners find an old kitchen knife a handy helper. Or a hand weeder is a convenient tool. As plants grow larger, they usually dominate so that weeds in the row do not prove troublesome. Onions are one exception; the spear-like leaves do not shade the ground enough to keep down the husky weeds.

For the good of the vegetables and flowers and for the sake of a garden's appearance, it is important to cultivate all through the gardening season. Besides keeping ahead of the weeds, tilling the surface soil lightly forms a mulch to prevent evaporation of moisture. It is particularly essential to stir the soil around plants as soon as soil and plants are dry enough after every rain. Care should be taken, however, not to dig so deeply near the plants as to injure the roots.

Another reason for cultivating the garden all summer is that stirring the soil allows air to enter. Next to moisture, ventilation is one of the most valuable means of releasing soil food to growing plants.

In all there are 111 buses in operation in this county during the school terms. Of those condemned four are operated in Center Township, four in Niles, four in Washington, three in Hamilton, two in Delaware, two in Harrison and one in Monroe.

Repairs were ordered on buses owned by Harry D. Hamilton, Dale Wright, Orel Marshall, Glen Ruble and Otto L. Huffman.

The notices sent out list as condemned buses owned by the following: Guy Miller, Perry Lyons, Robert O. Lacey, D. F. Needler, Francis G. Campbell, Robert E. Stephenson, Mark S. Lee, Omer Hedgland, George Black, Holman H. Burton, George F. Mace, Ray M. Johnson, Robert W. Stradling, Otis Huffman, Jesse Morrical, Charles Hunter, Blynn Cline, Finley Vincent, Elston Clements and Robert W. Martin.

## Urges Study of Atomic Energy

Chicago, Ill. —David Lillienthal today called upon educational institutions, particularly the press, to make sure that the American public understands the basic facts of atomic energy.

Lillienthal, chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, said that unless the public understands, decisions will be made without public discussion or comprehension and may be unsound and undemocratic.

"Responsibility for the presentation and interpretation of the facts about atomic energy should not be vested in any federal government agency, whether federal or legislative," he told the Inland Daily Press Association.

"And it should not be the function of the Atomic Energy Commission—except for the safeguarding of America's secret technical knowledge."

"It is rather a task for the educational institutions of the country of which the press is the key institution."

Lillienthal said too many Americans consider atomic energy too complicated for them to understand. It is the job of the press, he said, to make information about the subject comprehensible to them.

"I'm not talking about new information, classified or secret data," he said. "I mean the information which is already public, which is probably known to you and your reporters, but is not known or understood by as many people as need to understand it."

"We cannot make wise decisions in this country respecting this great and staggering discovery and its future use for peace and security unless the citizenry of the country does have an understanding of the fundamental facts and an understanding of the potentialities and realities of this discovery that we call atomic energy," Lillienthal said.

He urged the editors to inform the public about the Baruch plan for international control of atomic energy.

"The alternatives to no international atomic agreement are grim, indeed," he said. "We must all know the facts that make our proposal a fair, a decent basis for other peoples—as well as a protection to us. For in view of these alternatives to no agreement, it is essential that the American people should be in no doubt as to the solid moral ground on which the American

proposals rest."

The people must know what is at stake, Lillienthal said. He said they must know why billions must be spent in developing the uses of atomic energy to keep the nation in the forefront."

## Chinese Have Something There

Chicago, Ill. — Ancient Chinese doctors gave their patients the needle, and two American scientists admitted today they probably had something there.

Particularly when it comes to treating simple sprains, like puffed-up ankles.

Janet Travell and Audrie L. Bobb of the Cornell University Medical College presented their views on the subject before the 34th annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for experimental biology.

The medical way of saying it is "acupuncture." In our language that means sticking a needle into somebody.

And, according to the scientists, it works fine. Chinese doctors have been doing it for two thousand years, apparently with good results. And all of this time—or since the early days of American medicine, anyhow—our physicians have been experimenting with this drug and that in order to get a man up and about after he falls and sprains an ankle.

Sometimes that took quite a little spell.

But now comes the needle, and the American scientists, in that one respect, turned way back to the period B. C. for help.

Scientists Travell and Bobb were pretty technical in their paper.

But the sum substance was this: If a needle is inserted (by a skilled practitioner, of course) into a sprained area of the body, the pain is spread to a point where it more or less disappears in a hurry. The swelling is still there, but the pain—no.

They call it "dry needling," and it must have come about by accident. In inserting drugs to pain areas with a needle, the scientists finally came to the conclusion that it was the needle and not the drug which scattered the hurt.

They don't know why—but there it was.

A spokesman for the Chinese News Service here, who knows all about the needlework in his homeland, said he thinks he knows why.

"It's always been that way," he said.

## THE POST-DEMOCRAT

A Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Post Office at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher  
916 West Main Street

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, May 30, 1947.

## Permanent Postwar Rehabilitation

Too much charity can pauperize an individual.

Too much direct aid may destroy the self-reliance of a nation.

The Government of the United States must think about these things as it does out food to the countries of Europe. We cannot go on forever feeding the world and expect to get a stable civilization.

In the first place we could bankrupt ourselves. If we are to check the spread of Russian communism it is of the utmost importance that the United States remain strong and solvent. In all of our calculations we must remember the huge debt piled up by the last war against the credit of the United States. It is a financial mountain which will not be moved away by faith. Even the interest on the nation debt is a heavy burden.

In the second place the countries which are depending on us will never get their feet on solid ground unless we help them to help themselves. They cannot live on our charity over a long period of time without becoming demoralized.

They must have seed and machinery and grow their own crops for their own tables. They must work and plan. They must become energetic and thrifty.

Many countries in Europe have been stripped of their livestock and implements by conquering armies. It puts them in a desperate situation and that is why we have been sending them food raised in America.

But Europe has some old and deep-seated troubles. The Governments have been accustomed to spend large sums on armies and military equipment which often proved completely futile when war came.

In addition to that, the farmers in some parts of Europe have never been taught progressive methods of agriculture. They go pottering along as they almost have without imagination and with very crude and simple tools. Naturally the crops produced by such methods are not large.

The countries which have been most wide awake and most energetic have been the best off.

When we send aid to Europe it is to our interest to see that it is used in the most effective way. None of us can be sure now that that is the case.

We are a generous people and always have been. We take pride in the fact. But we are often a stupid people and this is nothing to be proud of. The measure of the real assistance which we give to the lands abroad will lie in the intelligence with which we direct that assistance toward permanent post-war rehabilitation.—Journal Gazette.

## Political Thinking Lags Behind

The United Press Science Service provided a modern parable the other day.

It told how Chairman David E. Lilienthal of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission displayed a little black brick to editors of the Inland Press Association in Chicago. The brick was made of uranium, the atomic age substance that has reduced gold to a lowly state.

Lilienthal told the editors how the first successful production of uranium metal for nuclear fission was accomplished in the Midwest, at Iowa State College, at Ames, Iowa. But he did not tell them about the big jump from archery to atom bombs that occurred on that Midwest campus.

The least imposing of all the buildings at Iowa State is a low wooden shed, the sort that could have been a stable in generations before. The coeds used it for archery practice. One end of it was piled high with bales of hay into which the girls' arrows thudded day after day.

In 1942 the girls and their bows were evicted. The hay was removed, and a military guard was set up. The shed became the scene of minor explosions and occasional small fires. The building always was quickly repaired.

In that Robin Hood setting of 1942 was developed the first successful process for making uranium pure enough to be used in nuclear fission. Uranium was sent from Ames to Chicago's Stagg Field chain reaction pile. The leap from archery range to atomic bomb was no greater than the stride the world made over night.

Atomic research is not standing still. Westinghouse researchers have worked out an atomic ray detector that counts subatomic particles cast off by exploding atoms 50 times faster than the standard Geiger counter. That means little to you or me, but if the Geiger counter already is obsolete we know atomic research is the fastest moving thing in the world today.

Our science leaped through centuries almost overnight, but our thinking and our diplomacy plod along at their same dull pace. Atomic energy, like internal combustion engines and electricity, was placed at man's disposal as part of a master plan. Our thought processes were expected to keep pace with our inventive genius.

If our statesmen and diplomats could apply one-tenth of the openmindedness displayed by the world's scientists to the political problems of the day, atomic energy

would be the willing slave of all mankind. Without that intelligence, it may well prove our Frankenstein.—Journal Gazette.

## Petty Politics and Patriotism

The next Presidential election is almost a year and one-half in the future. Yet already the fight for nominations is under way.

If American history runs true to form during the next eighteen months there will be a lot of sharp politics played. Each party will be trying to put the other "in a hole." But the question arises as to whether we can afford the luxury of petty, partisan politics. The usual sharp practices may get the country in a hole.

Never has the fate of America been so closely tied with the fate of the world. What we do or fail to do will have repercussions around the globe. Our political leaders have no right to be either irresponsible or foolish.

There is much at stake both at home and abroad. This is a time which calls for statesmanship and courage and patriotism.

The leaders of Russian communism are watching every move this country makes. They are counting on errors, depression and partisan divisions. Every time we falter or fail to do the right things, they plan to increase the pressure and move in. Russia does not fight with armies alone. She fights with propaganda and capitalizes on natural discontent. Since the days when George Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States, this Government has never had a more shrewd or ruthless competitor than Russia.

And so every politician who puts his party ahead of the welfare of his country is playing Russia's game whether he is conscious of it or not. It is important to continue the bi-partisan or non-partisan foreign policy worked out by leading Democrats and Republicans. Not to do so is like playing with fire in a powder mill.

It is up to us, political leaders and citizens alike, to show Russia that we know what to do and are willing to do it. We cannot permit ourselves to make the mistakes on which she is counting.

Our resources today are far greater than those of Russia, but do we know how to use them and will we use them effectively?

Americans enjoy great freedom of action. Sometimes they abuse that freedom by not mixing it with an equal part of responsibility. If we do not shoulder our responsibility now, we may be wasting our future.

Whenever a man in high place is seen to be playing politics when he should be guided by patriotism, it will be the duty of public opinion to discipline him quickly and effectively.—Journal Gazette.

## Germany Must Co-operate to Avoid Hunger

The food situation in Germany admittedly is bad. The recent hunger demonstrations only serve to point up a fact that has been general knowledge for months.

There are too many factors involved for any one to state a definite reason for the crisis, if it is one. It is a matter of record that food supplied by the United States (half of which is paid for by Great Britain) fell a week behind in shipment, which brought hunger to a great area. This is but a temporary situation which is on its way to being remedied at this time.

The Western Allies know there can be no stability in Europe until Germany once more becomes self-sufficient. They have a practical plan for Germany's rehabilitation and it is a humane plan—one that does not include any starvation.

When ex-President Herbert Hoover returned from his survey of European countries which he made at the request of President Truman, he stressed the necessity of putting Germany back on a productive basis. He recommended certain calorie rates for various countries and emphatically told Americans this was no time to stop relief shipments. American policy makers, happily, understand that, though there are vociferous nit-wits who think all help should be withdrawn from war stricken areas.

During the present crisis, the United States has thrown in additional merchant ships to carry supplies. In the next two and one-half months more than a million tons of food will be shipped to Germany alone. Time Magazine reports through a correspondent the reaction of one German citizen who was told of the added relief en route. "Wheat we've got plenty," he said, "Why don't you send us coffee?"

Secretary of War Patterson has said with sound reason that this is the first time in history in which conquerors have made an effort of any size to feed the defeated enemy. We all know why it is being done. We are doing it to save the world from Communistic chaos in the first place; because we are humanitarian in the second place.

But Germany is not co-operating as a people. They characteristically ignore the plight of other people and glory in their martyrdom. Hoarding and blackmarketing persist. Gen. Clay, the American governor, has told them bluntly: "Grumbling and apathy will not bring better days for Germany. Brave acceptance of responsibilities, hard work and courage in the face of present adversities will alone achieve future well being." —Journal Gazette.

## What Is Preparedness?

When Americans talk about preparedness for future security, what do they mean?

It is important to know. Many of the things which may be done in the name of preparedness might not prove effective at all.

Surely it would not do good, but harm, to

pour good American dollars into an obsolete Army and Navy, equipped with obsolete weapons.

France, before World War II, had universal training, but not the kind of an efficient military establishment which could halt and hold Hitler's lightning war. France had the Maginot line, but it proved of no more value than a clothes line when it was put to the test.

Many weapons which helped to win World War II could only help to lose World War III, if it came. That is how fast military strategy changes.

Today we are reading about atomic clouds, atomic bombs, bacteriological warfare, rockets and other horror weapons. It will take genius to figure just what is necessary to provide security in the future, if there is any such thing as security.

In the last two great wars, the United States has had time to get ready after the first shots were fired. We are not likely ever to be so fortunate again.

The first line of defense is a nation psychologically, economically and politically prepared to function in war. Preparedness implies unity of purpose and effort.

Above everything else, America needs economic health.

The second line of defense is a willingness to explore and use every available method of preventing another war from getting started. In that field, however, we may be hampered by the unwillingness of other nations to co-operate. One nation can make war, but it takes many to keep the peace.

The United States cannot afford to let any other country get ahead of her in matters of scientific research. Our progress for peace depends upon research.

This Government must not waste money on installations which have had no value for defense or offense since the days of the Indian Wars. Such matters cannot be left in the hands of Army and Navy dodos who are only looking for some familiar military toys to play with in their old age.—Journal Gazette.

## Congressional Reorganization Lagging

One of the most widely acclaimed acts of the Seventy-ninth Congress was the passage of the Reorganization Act of 1946. It was a plan whereby Congress would streamline itself, cut away the folderol and the barnacles of parliamentary tradition in order that affairs of state would be handled in a modern and efficient manner. A big job, admittedly. And it has not yet been accomplished.

As a matter of fact, some of the "old timers" who fought the act in earnest are now trying to blame some of the present confusion on the Reorganization Act. They are hoping for the old jungle days of Congress when no one knew the exact status of a bill at any time except at final passage. They resent loss of their committee chairmanships which they held through seniority instead of ability. They don't want to hold open committee hearings, so in many cases, they don't.

Philip S. Broughton has a long record as student of American legislative bodies. He has taught at Dartmouth and Columbia and has served several agencies in the last 20 years. Writing in the New York Times Magazine, Broughton says of the work still ahead of Congress:

"Standing committees are in some cases being chopped up into practically autonomous subcommittees. These operate in such a way as to revive the old many committee system which the Reorganization Act was intended to supersede. The New York Times on April 14 listed 146 subcommittees, where formerly there has been 81 standing committees. It is hard to down the demand for position and prerogative. It is hard to down the tradition of logrolling that has made it impossible for Congress to create policy in the past."

Fiscal procedures, committee action and policy frustration are not the only accounts on the debit side. It did not abolish the filibuster. It has not taken all the steps necessary to reduce the backbreaking work load of its members. Still, it has made some progress toward full reorganization.

The chief point is that the press must remind Congress and the public that the job is not done. Cong. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, one of the authors of the act, is confident reorganization will be accomplished sometime. The big issues, says Broughton, the ones that make the world headlines, will not be solved the democratic way unless the machinery for solving them is strong and sound.—Journal Gazette.

## Freedom Must Survive

The great battle which is going on in the world today is over the preservation of the individual.

Fascism says the State is everything and the man is nothing. Fascism recently took a beating. But the last has not been heard of it. The idea still survives. "We have scotched the snake not killed it."

Communism would convert the human race into a great swarm of ants without freedom of choice and action. Communism would make puppets of men and women with the strings manipulated by the politburo.

Between these two forms of society and government, there is little choice. Both stand opposed to the liberty of the individual.

As against them on the side of freedom for people stands democracy, with its Bill of Rights and its belief in personality.

Communism and Fascism distrust and hate democracy. They would crush it if they could. They look upon it as confusion and weakness. Both think that it will fall in time of its own weight.

As the oldest and most effective of de-

mocracies, it is up to the United States to prove that Fascism and Communism are wrong.

Potent weapons for democracy are ideas and education. Those who have had no experience in government of the people, by the people and for the people are hard to convince that it actually will work. They must be taught the facts about how well it has worked in America.

We have a story to tell the world and we are both backward and inept in telling it. Yet since the days of George Washington this successful experiment has been going on. It has grown from a handful of people along the Eastern seaboard to a nation of 140,000,000 people, who, on the whole, are the richest, the best informed, and the most efficient social unit that history has ever seen.

The time has come when we can no longer hide our light under a bushel. The foes of democracy are militant. They have thrown down the challenge to us. We must hold our own with them or the light of liberty will be extinguished from the earth.

The struggle of the future is a conflict of ideas and ways of life and the preservation of the individual is at stake.

America must assume the leadership of the forces of free men.—Journal Gazette.

## Gen. Evans F. Carlson

On August 17, 1942, the United States was in need of heartening deeds. The man who furnished the one for that historic day was Brig.-Gen. Evans F. Carlson, famed leader of Carlson's Raiders.

In one of the most daring exploits of the war, Carlson led a handful of highly trained Marine jungle fighters ashore from submarines at Makin Island. It was a diversionary attack intended to draw the attention of Japanese from the invasion of Guadalcanal. The raid was successful. The Japanese garrison was destroyed as well as installations.

The physical result of the raid was not as great as the moral effect. It was one of the early American land attacks against the Japanese and was a tremendous morale booster at home.

His passing on Tuesday is doubly sad because Gen. Carlson is said to have died a disillusioned man. Mrs. Carlson is quoted as saying her husband fought World War II with the conviction he was fighting in the last world conflict. He was no longer sure of that when he died.

Gen. Carlson quit high school when he was 16 to join the Army. In World War I he was an artillery captain. In 1922 he enlisted in the Marines as a private and retired as a brigadier-general at the age of 50.

His career was highly colorful, like that of so many American military heroes. He followed Chinese guerrilla forces long before Pearl Harbor and became well-versed in the Oriental state of mind and military. He became so impressed with the menace of Japanese aggression that he resigned his commission in 1939 in order to be free to write and lecture. He rejoined the Marines in 1941. In addition to the Makin raid, he was present at Tarawa, Guadalcanal and Saipan, where he was gravely wounded while saving the life of an enlisted man.

Gen. Carlson was a military man whose vision was not obscured by protocol and tradition. He was a leader who came up the hard way and became a hero while still living.

America mourns a true hero of the American tradition.

How unfortunate that Gen. Carlson died before he could see the principles for which he fought being carried through to reality! —Journal Gazette.

## A Drastic Hoover Plan

Herbert Hoover backs the War Department's request for an appropriation of \$750,000,000 for food and relief in the American occupied zones in Europe, Japan and Korea. He had been sounded on the matter by the House's chief economist, Chairman Taber, of the Appropriations Committee.

The ex-President wrote that the appropriation should be made if millions of people under our flags are not to die of starvation. But he also holds that the American people are entitled to relief from the burden of annually supplying such vast sums for relief. He proposes a drastic remedy if Russia continues to violate the Potsdam agreement for the economic unification of Germany, and obstruct the making of peace with Germany and Japan.

If Russia does not change its attitude he recommends that the United States itself make peace with Japan and even possibly, he suggests, with the central German government of the unified western zones of the Reich, if the next Foreign Ministers' conference "does not succeed in more constructive policies."

Mr. Hoover's plan is based on the premise that economic paralysis in these two great centers is a world disaster, and that world recovery would be better promoted by the course he advocates than by any amount of gifts and loans.

The Hoover plan has undoubted dangers. It would amount to a renunciation of further efforts to cooperate with Russia in post-war reconstruction, and thus strike a blow at the foundations of UN. Insofar as a separate peace with a partitioned Germany is concerned, it would run counter to the wartime commitments of the Powers. But the seriousness of the situation and the threat to world economy cannot be ignored. The fact that such a plan as that of the former President can even be suggested is a warning to Moscow that American patience is wearing thin under persistent Soviet obstruction.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Legal Notice

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS  
Department of Public Works

Office Of The Board  
City Hall  
Muncie, Ind.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TO THE PUBLIC:

Notice is hereby given, to the public and to all contractors, that the Board of Public Works of the City of Muncie, Indiana, in the State of Indiana, invites sealed proposals for the construction, in said City, according to the respective improvement resolutions below mentioned, and according to the plans profiles, drawing and specification therefor on file in the office of said Board of each of the public improvements herein below described, to-wit:

1. R. 919-1946-Alley Pavement between Marsh and Neely Avenue from Virginia to Locust street.

1. R. 951-1947-Sanitary Sewer in North Liberty Street from 21st Street to 23rd street.

1. R. 952-1947-Sanitary Sewer in South Pershing Drive from 16th street to 18th street.

Bids in excess of \$5000.00 must be accompanied by a statement on form 98-A prescribed by State Board of Accounts.

All bids and any contract awarded thereon and work done thereunder shall comply with all provisions of Chapter 16 of the Acts of 1935 in regard to wage scale.

Each bidder is also to file with the Board an affidavit that there has been no collusion in any way affecting said bid, according to the terms of Sec. 95, of the Act of March 6th, 1905. (Acts 1905, p. 219).

All such proposals should be sealed, and must be deposited with said Board before the hour of ten thirty (10:30) o'clock in the forenoon of the 11th day of June 1947, in case a contract proposal must be accompanied by a certified check payable to said City, for the sum equal to two (2%) per cent.

(2 1/2%) of two (2%) Civil Engineer's estimate which shall be forfeited to said City as liquidated damages if the bidder deposits the same shall fail duly and promptly to execute the required contract and bond, in case a contract shall be awarded him on such accompanying proposal.

Said Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By Order Of The Board Of Public Works  
Wm M. Brock, Clerk.

(PD)-5-23-47-5-30-47

## Legal Notice

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON AMENDMENT OF ZONING ORDINANCE

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Muncie, Indiana, that public hearing on an amendment to the Zoning Ordinance, which is now pending before the Common Council of the City of Muncie, Indiana, will be held in the city council chamber in the City Hall at 7:30 p.m., on the 2nd day of June 1947, at which time and place any objections to such amendment or change will be heard.

The proposed amendment or change to be made is as follows: To amend, supplement and change the present Zoning Ordinance of said City of Muncie, Indiana, to the six hundred (600) square foot area district and to the eighty (80) foot height district following described territory in said City of Muncie, Indiana, to-wit:

Lots numbered Three Hundred Fifty-Six (356), Three Hundred Fifty-Seven (357), Three Hundred Fifty-Eight (358), Three Hundred Fifty-Nine (359) and Three Hundred Sixty (360) in Galilee's Sub-division, an addition to the City of Muncie, Indiana, and vacated alley adjacent thereto, located at N. W. Corner of 7th & Macedonia Avenue.

Said proposed ordinance for such amendment or change of said present Zoning Ordinance has been referred to the City Plan Commission of said City of Muncie, and has been considered, and said City Plan Commission has made its report approving the same. Information concerning such proposed amendment or change is now on file in the office of said City Plan Commission, for public examination.

Said hearing will be continued from time to time as may be found necessary. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

J. Clyde Dunnington  
City Clerk, and Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Muncie, this 23rd day of May 1947.

7 SONS EAGLE SCOUTS

Helena, Mont.—The seven sons of Montana's attorney general, R. V. Bottomly, hold the national record—seven Eagle Scouts in one family. In a special ceremony, Gov. Sam C. Ford pinned Scouting's highest badge on Douglas Bottomly, 15, last of the sons to receive the award.

BUUGLARS CLEAN UP

Warren, Ind.—Sheriff Harry Divelbiss believes the burglars who broke into a store near here brought a truck with them. They took 14 cases of eggs, 100 pounds of sugar, two 22-caliber rifles, 10 boxes of 22-caliber ammunition, 20 boxes of assorted shotgun cartridges, seven 2-pound boxes of cheese, 20 pounds of coffee, a radio, 15 or 20 cartons of cigarettes and \$40 from the cash register.

A facing of electricity-conducting rubber has been devised as an ice guard for airplane propellers.

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